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PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:

Stanislaw R. Burzynski

Group Art Unit:

Serial No.:

Examiner:

Filed:

Atty. Dkt. No.: BURG:046/KAM

For: PHENYLACETIC ACID COMPOSITIONS
FOR TREATING OR PREVENTING
HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA

PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL LETTER**BOX PATENT APPLICATION**

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, DC 20231

Sir:

Transmitted herewith for filing are:

1. 24-page patent specification with 18 claims and an abstract;
2. Declaration;
3. Power of Attorney;
4. Declaration Claiming Small Entity Status;
5. Information Disclosure Statement / Form PTO-1449 (with references A1-A6); and
6. Our check in the amount of the total filing fee (listed below).

FILING FEE CALCULATION

FOR			Small Entity		
Total Claims	18 - 20	= 0	x \$9	=	\$ 0
Independent Claims	2 - 3	= 0	x \$39	=	\$ 0
Multiple Dependent Claim(s)			+ \$130	=	\$ 0
Basic Fee:			+ \$345	=	\$ 345.00
TOTAL FILING FEES					\$ 345.00

Pursuant to 37 C.F.R. § 1.10 the Applicant requests the Patent and Trademark Office to accept this application and accord a serial number and filing date as of the date this application is deposited with the U.S. Postal Service for Express Mail.

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Respectfully submitted,



Patricia A. Kammerer
Reg. No. 29,775
Attorney for Applicant

HOWREY SIMON ARNOLD & WHITE, LLP
750 Bering Drive
Houston, TX 77057-2198
(713) 787-1400

Date: June 26, 2000

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**VERIFIED STATEMENT (DECLARATION) CLAIMING SMALL ENTITY
STATUS (37 CFR §§ 1.9(F) AND 1.27(B)) – INDEPENDENT INVENTOR**

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that I qualify as an independent inventor as defined in 37 CFR § 1.9(c) for purposes of paying reduced fees under Section 41(a) and (b) of Title 35, United States Code, to the Patent and Trademark Office with regard to the invention described above.

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Signature: Stanislaw R. Burzynski Date: June 8, 2000
Name of Inventor: Stanislaw R. Burzynski

* Separate verified statements are required from each named person, concern or organization having rights to the invention averring to their status as small entities. (37 CFR § 1.27)

PATENT

BURG:046

APPLICATION FOR UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT

for

PHENYLACETIC ACID COMPOSITIONS FOR TREATING OR PREVENTING
HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA

by

Stanislaw R. Burzynski

CERTIFICATE OF EXPRESS MAIL

NUMBER

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Deannette C. Goldberry.

Signature

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates generally to the field of pharmaceutical chemistry. More particularly, it concerns the use of an effective amount of phenylacetic acid, phenylacetylglutamine, or phenylacetylisoglutamine, or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, pharmaceutically acceptable precursors thereof, or pharmaceutically acceptable analogs thereof, singly or in any combination, and optionally including isoglutamine, in the treatment and prevention of hypercholesterolemia and hypertriglyceridemia.

2. Description of Related Art

In the United States, roughly 500,000 people die from coronary heart disease and 750,000 suffer heart attacks every year. Thousands more also die of stroke. A major cause of heart disease, heart attack, and stroke is atherosclerosis. Atherosclerosis is the growth of lesions on the walls of the aorta and other arteries, and its asymptomatic early stages are ubiquitous in populations with high-caloric, fat-rich diets such as are common in the United States and Europe. In its advanced stages, atherosclerotic lesions, commonly termed plaques, lead to constriction of the arterial lumen, resulting in impaired oxygen flow to the heart (angina) and the potential for thrombosis (blockage of blood flow by the presence of a clot), which may cause a heart attack or stroke.

Atherosclerotic lesions originate in the lining (intima) or middle layer (media) of the aorta and other arteries, as a focal overgrowth of smooth muscle cells. Recent investigations have uncovered evidence that a lesion may be a monoclonal overgrowth of smooth muscle cells. In other words, a lesion may correspond to a benign smooth muscle tumor. Although detailed understanding of this phenomenon remains the subject of inquiry, it has recently been postulated that smooth muscle cell proliferation may be caused, at least in part, by inactivation of the tumor suppressor gene p53.

Currently, factors that increase the risk of atherosclerosis are fairly well known. These factors include diets high in saturated fats and cholesterol, smoking, obesity, and conditions such as diabetes. Elimination or minimization of these risk factors has value

in slowing the advancement of atherosclerosis. Of these, minimizing cholesterol intake, especially LDL cholesterol, has been highly publicized in recent years. It has been reported that both native and oxidized LDL cholesterol stimulate DNA synthesis in cultured human smooth muscle cells (Stiko-Rahm *et al.*, *Arterioscler. Thromb.* 12, 9: 1099-1109 (1992)).

Several observations complicate the minimization of cholesterol intake. One is patient compliance with dietary restrictions. A regimen of pharmaceutical treatment to lower cholesterol levels may be more readily complied with than would a change in lifelong eating habits. Another observation is that hypercholesterolemia can occur due to non-dietary conditions, for example, essential hypercholesterolemia, a familial trait characterized by a genetically-determined low level of LDL receptors, and liver disorders which impair excretion of cholesterol in the bile, for example, jaundice. These patients would benefit from a pharmaceutical treatment to lower cholesterol levels.

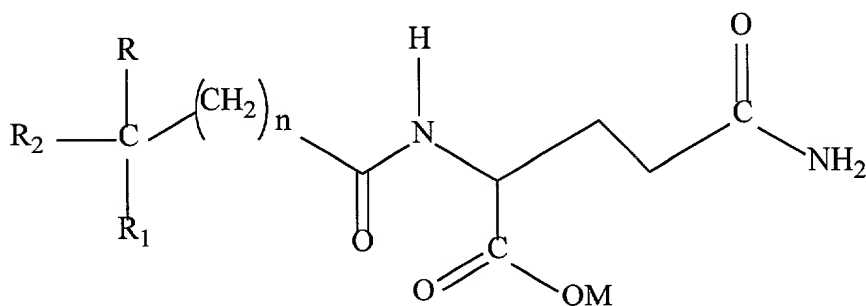
Triglycerides are the form in which fat is stored by the body. High triglyceride levels have been observed in patients with hypercholesterolemia and other risk factors for heart disease. Although it is not known if hypertriglyceridemia leads to heart disease, a pharmaceutical treatment to lower triglyceride levels would be of benefit to patients.

It has been known for some time that compounds such as 3-phenylacetyl-amino-2,6-piperidinedione and its hydrolysis products, such as phenylacetic acid, and salts, precursors, and analogs thereof (together, "3-phenylacetyl-amino-2,6-piperidinedione and its derivatives"), can block the formation of iso-pentenylpyrophosphate from 5-pyrophosphomevalonate, a reaction in the pathway of cholesterol biosynthesis; as a result, these compounds may lower serum cholesterol levels. Therefore, it was desirable to determine which, if any, of 3-phenylacetyl-amino-2,6-piperidinedione and its derivatives can lower serum cholesterol levels, and thus can form the basis of a pharmaceutical composition useful in treating or preventing hypercholesterolemia. Derivatives of 3-phenylacetyl-amino-2,6-piperidinedione that exhibit such activity are disclosed herein.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

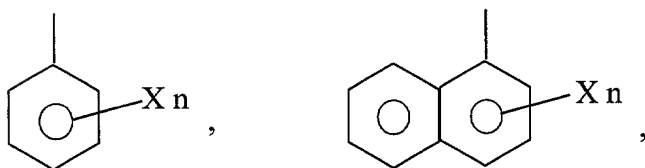
In one aspect, the present invention includes a method for the treatment or prevention of hypercholesterolemia comprising the step of administering to a patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically-effective amount of a compound of Formula I:

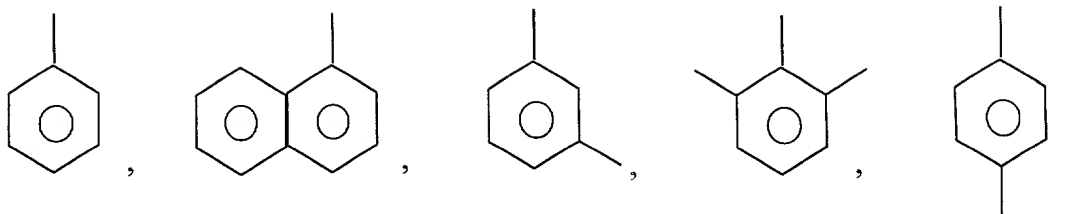
Formula I



wherein R and R₁ are independently selected from the group consisting of H, lower alkoxy (C₁₋₆), or lower alkyl (C₁₋₆); R₂ is selected from the group consisting of aryl (C₆₋₁₂) and substituted aryl; M is hydrogen, sodium, potassium, ammonium, diethanolamine, cyclohexylamine, a naturally-occurring amino acid of MW less than 500 kD, lower alkyl (C₁₋₆), cycloalkyl, or aryl (C₆₋₁₂); and n is 0-5. Preferably, M is hydrogen or sodium; n is 0; R is selected from the group consisting of H and C₃H₇; R₁ is selected from the group consisting of H, CH₃, CH₃-O-, C₂H₅, and C₃H₇; and R₂ is an aryl (C₆₋₁₂) or a substituted aryl selected from the group consisting of Formula II:

Formula II

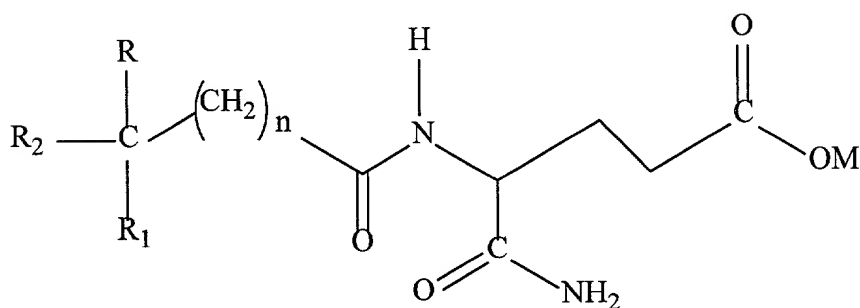




wherein X is a halogen, lower alkyl (C_{1-6}), lower alkoxy (C_{1-6}), cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, aryl (C_{6-12}), substituted aryl or hydroxy and n is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4. More preferably, R_2 is aryl (C_{6-12}) or selected from the group of Formula II, wherein X is selected from Cl, F, or OH. Most preferably, R_2 is aryl (C_{6-12}) or selected from the group of Formula II, wherein X is Cl.

In a second aspect, the present invention includes a method for the treatment or prevention of hypercholesterolemia comprising the step of administering to a patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically-effective amount of a compound of Formula III:

Formula III

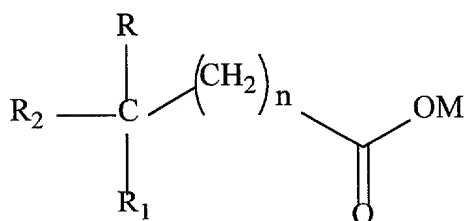


wherein R and R_1 are independently selected from the group consisting of H, lower alkoxy (C_{1-6}), or lower alkyl (C_{1-6}); R_2 is selected from the group consisting of aryl (C_{6-12}) and substituted aryl; M is hydrogen, sodium, potassium, ammonium, diethanolamine, cyclohexylamine, a naturally-occurring amino acid of MW less than 500 kD, lower alkyl (C_{1-6}), cycloalkyl, or aryl (C_{6-12}); and n is 0-5. Preferably, M is hydrogen or sodium; n is 0; R is selected from the group consisting of H and C_3H_7 ; R_1 is selected

from the group consisting of H, CH₃, CH₃-O-, C₂H₅, and C₃H₇; and R₂ is an aryl (C₆₋₁₂) or a substituted aryl selected from the group consisting of Formula II, wherein X is a halogen, lower alkyl (C₁₋₆), lower alkoxy (C₁₋₆), cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, aryl (C₆₋₁₂), substituted aryl or hydroxy and n is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4. More preferably, R₂ is aryl (C₆₋₁₂) or selected from the group of Formula II, wherein X is selected from Cl, F, or OH. Most preferably, R₂ is aryl (C₆₋₁₂) or selected from the group of Formula II, wherein X is Cl.

In a third aspect, the present invention includes a method for the treatment or prevention of hypercholesterolemia comprising the step of administering to a patient a pharmaceutical composition comprising a therapeutically-effective amount of a compound of Formula IV:

Formula IV



wherein R and R₁ are independently selected from the group consisting of H, lower alkoxy (C₁₋₆), or lower alkyl (C₁₋₆); R₂ is selected from the group consisting of aryl (C₆₋₁₂) and substituted aryl; M is hydrogen, sodium, potassium, ammonium, diethanolamine, cyclohexylamine, a naturally-occurring amino acid of MW less than 500 kD, lower alkyl (C₁₋₆), cycloalkyl, or aryl (C₆₋₁₂); and n is 0-5. Preferably, M is hydrogen or sodium; n is 0; R is selected from the group consisting of H and C₃H₇; R₁ is selected from the group consisting of H, CH₃, CH₃-O-, C₂H₅, and C₃H₇; and R₂ is aryl (C₆₋₁₂) or a substituted aryl selected from the group consisting of Formula II, wherein X is a halogen, lower alkyl (C₁₋₆), lower alkoxy (C₁₋₆), cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, aryl (C₆₋₁₂), substituted aryl or hydroxy and n is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4. More preferably, R₂ is aryl (C₆₋₁₂) or selected from the group of Formula II, wherein X is selected from Cl, F, or OH. Most preferably, R₂ is aryl (C₆₋₁₂) or selected from the group of Formula II, wherein X is Cl.

The compositions can optionally include isoglutamine. The compositions can also comprise a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier, diluent, or excipient. Administration of the compositions can reduce the patient's LDL cholesterol levels. The reduction in the patient's LDL cholesterol levels is expected to reduce the probability of advanced stage atherosclerosis and sequelae such as angina, heart attack, or stroke.

In an additional aspect, the pharmaceutical composition comprises therapeutically-effective amounts of two or more compounds, each compound selected from Formulas I, III, or IV. The compounds can be present in any desired proportion, and the composition can optionally include isoglutamine. The composition can also comprise a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier, diluent, or excipient. Preferred formulations are a 4:1 ratio of the sodium salts of phenylacetylglutamine and phenylacetylisoglutamine, hereinafter termed "A10," and a 4:1 ratio by mass of sodium phenylacetate to the sodium salt of phenylacetylglutamine, hereinafter termed "AS2-1."

In a further aspect, the invention includes a pharmaceutical composition for the treatment or prevention of hypercholesterolemia, comprising a therapeutically-effective amount of a compound of Formulas I, III, or IV, and optionally isoglutamine and a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier, diluent, or excipient. Alternatively, the pharmaceutical composition comprises therapeutically-effective amounts of two or more compounds, each compound selected from Formulas I, III, or IV, and optionally isoglutamine and a pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier, diluent, or excipient.

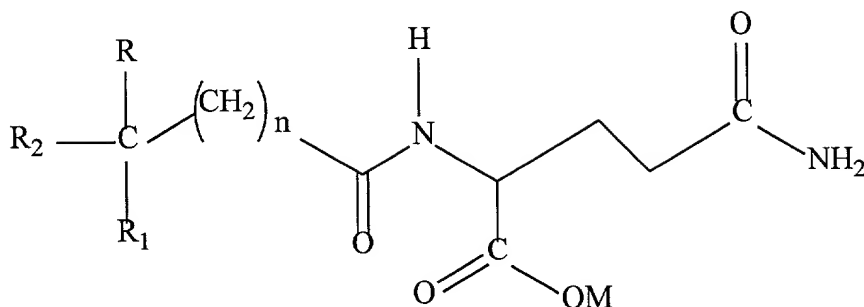
DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF EMBODIMENTS

The invention is described below in terms of preferred embodiments known at the time of filing of this application. These embodiments represent the best mode presently contemplated for preparing the pharmaceutical compositions and their method of use.

A. Preparation of pharmaceutical compositions

Pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention comprise a therapeutically-effective amount of a compound of either Formula I:

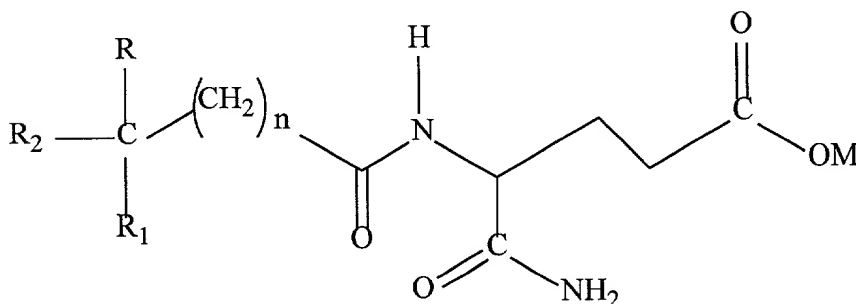
Formula I



5 wherein R and R₁ are independently selected from the group consisting of H,
lower alkoxy (C₁₋₆), or lower alkyl (C₁₋₆); R₂ is selected from the group consisting of aryl
(C₆₋₁₂) and substituted aryl; M is hydrogen, sodium, potassium, ammonium,
diethanolamine, cyclohexylamine, a naturally-occurring amino acid of MW less than 500
kD, lower alkyl (C₁₋₆), cycloalkyl, or aryl (C₆₋₁₂); and n is 0-5;

10 Formula III:

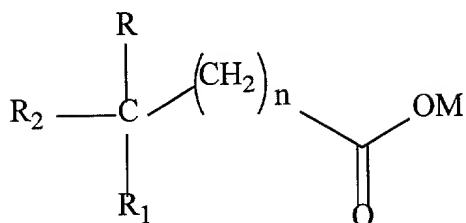
Formula III



15 wherein R and R₁ are independently selected from the group consisting of H,
lower alkoxy (C₁₋₆), or lower alkyl (C₁₋₆); R₂ is selected from the group consisting of aryl
(C₆₋₁₂) and substituted aryl; M is hydrogen, sodium, potassium, ammonium,
diethanolamine, cyclohexylamine, a naturally-occurring amino acid of MW less than 500
kD, lower alkyl (C₁₋₆), cycloalkyl, or aryl (C₆₋₁₂); and n is 0-5;

20 or Formula IV:

Formula IV



5 wherein R and R₁ are independently selected from the group consisting of H, lower alkoxy (C₁₋₆), or lower alkyl (C₁₋₆); R₂ is selected from the group consisting of aryl (C₆₋₁₂) and substituted aryl; M is hydrogen, sodium, potassium, ammonium, diethanolamine, cyclohexylamine, a naturally-occurring amino acid of MW less than 500 kD, lower alkyl (C₁₋₆), cycloalkyl, or aryl (C₆₋₁₂); and n is 0-5.

10 Preferably, in each of Formulas I, III, and IV, M is hydrogen or sodium; n is 0; R is selected from the group consisting of H and C₃H₇; R₁ is selected from the group consisting of H, CH₃, CH₃-O-, C₂H₅, and C₃H₇; and R₂ is an aryl (C₆₋₁₂) or a substituted aryl selected from the group consisting of Formula II, wherein X is a halogen, lower alkyl (C₁₋₆), lower alkoxy (C₁₋₆), cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, aryl (C₆₋₁₂), substituted aryl or
 15 hydroxy and n is 0, 1, 2, 3, or 4. More preferably, R₂ is aryl (C₆₋₁₂) or selected from the group of Formula II, wherein X is selected from Cl, F, or OH. Most preferably, R₂ is aryl (C₆₋₁₂) or selected from the group of Formula II, wherein X is Cl.

 Preferred compounds are, of Formula I, phenylacetylglutamine, phenylbutylglutamine and sodium salts thereof; of Formula III,
 20 phenylacetylisoglutamine, phenylbutylisoglutamine and sodium salts thereof; of Formula IV, phenylacetic acid, phenylbutyric acid and sodium salts thereof.

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In another embodiment, the pharmaceutical composition comprises therapeutically-effective amounts of two or more compounds, each compound selected from Formulas I, III, or IV. The compounds can be present in any desired proportion. Preferred formulations of two or more compounds are a 4:1 ratio of the sodium salts of phenylacetylglutamine and phenylacetylisoglutamine, hereinafter termed "A10," and a 4:1 ratio by mass of sodium phenylacetate to the sodium salt of phenylacetylglutamine, hereinafter termed "AS2-1."

Phenylacetylglutamine can be isolated from human body fluids, for example, urine, or it can be synthesized by techniques known in the art, e.g. treatment of phenylacetic acid with N,N'-disuccinimidyl carbonate in acetonitrile followed by reaction with L-glutamine in the presence of NaHCO₃ in a 1:1 acetonitrile/water mixture. Phenylacetylglutamine can also be synthesized by the reaction of phenylacetyl chloride with L-glutamine in the presence of NaHCO₃ in an aqueous solution. Either D-glutamine or a racemic mixture of glutamine stereoisomers can be used in place of L-glutamine, yielding the corresponding optical isomer of phenylacetylglutamine. Yet another synthesis method that can be used is the treatment of 3-phenylacetylamino-2,6-piperidinedione with sodium hydroxide. Either optical isomer of phenylacetylglutamine, or a mixture thereof in any proportion, can be used in the present invention.

Phenylacetylisoglutamine can be synthesized by the reaction of phenylacetyl chloride with L-glutamine to yield phenylacetylglutamine, with subsequent heating under vacuum at 160°C to yield 3-phenylacetylamino-2,6-piperidinedione, which can then be treated with sodium hydroxide. Also, phenylacetylisoglutamine can be prepared by treatment of phenylacetic acid with N,N'-disuccinimidyl carbonate in acetonitrile followed by reaction with L-isoglutamine in the presence of NaHCO₃ in a 1:1 acetonitrile/water mixture. However, the second synthesis requires L-isoglutamine, which is expensive, so the former route of synthesis is preferred on economic grounds. In either synthetic pathway, D-glutamine or a racemic mixture of glutamine stereoisomers can be used in place of L-glutamine, or D-isoglutamine or a racemic mixture of isoglutamine stereoisomers can be used in place of L-isoglutamine, yielding the corresponding optical isomer of phenylacetylglutamine. Either optical isomer of

phenylacetylisoglutamine, or a mixture thereof in any proportion, can be used in the present invention.

Phenylacetic acid can be isolated from human body fluids, for example, urine, or it can be synthesized by techniques known in the art, such as refluxing benzyl cyanide with dilute sulfuric or hydrochloric acid.

Other compounds of Formulas I, III, and IV can be synthesized by techniques known in the art. For example, the acid addition salts may be generated from the free base forms of the compounds by reaction of the latter with one equivalent of a suitable nontoxic, pharmaceutically-acceptable acid, followed by evaporation of the solvent employed for the reaction and recrystallization of the salt, if required. The free base may be recovered from the acid addition salt by a reaction of the salt with a water solution of the salt with a suitable base such as sodium carbonate, sodium hydroxide, and the like.

Suitable acids for forming acid addition salts of the compounds of the present invention include, but are not limited to, acetic, benzoic, benzenesulfonic, tartaric, hydrobromic, hydrochloric, citric, fumaric, gluconic, glucuronic, glutamic, lactic, malic, maleic, methanesulfonic, palmoic, salicylic, stearic, succinic, sulfuric, and tartaric acids. The class of acids suitable for the formation of nontoxic, pharmaceutically-acceptable salts is well known to practitioners of the pharmaceutical formulation arts. (See, for example, Stephen N. Berge, et al. *J. Pharm. Sciences*, 66:1-19 (1977))

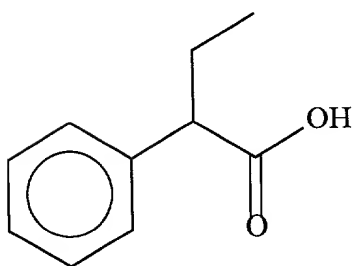
The compounds of the present invention may also exist in different stereoisomeric forms by virtue of the presence of one or more asymmetric centers in the compound. The present invention contemplates all stereoisomeric forms of the compounds as well as mixtures thereof, including racemic mixtures. Individual stereoisomers may be obtained, if desired, by methods known in the art as, for example, the separation of stereoisomers in chiral chromatographic columns.

Further, the compounds of the present invention may exist in unsolvated as well as solvated forms with pharmaceutically-acceptable solvents such as water, ethanol, and the like. In general, the solvated forms are considered equivalent to the unsolvated forms for the purposes of the present invention.

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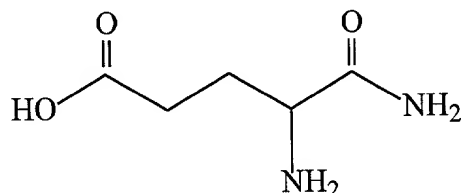
Precursors of phenylacetylglutamine, phenylacetylisoglutamine, and phenylacetic acid can be used in the present compositions. Precursors of phenylacetylglutamine, phenylacetylisoglutamine, and phenylacetic acid are hereby defined as compounds that can be metabolized to yield phenylacetylglutamine, phenylacetylisoglutamine, and phenylacetic acid in humans. Pharmaceutically-acceptable precursors of phenylacetylglutamine, phenylacetylisoglutamine, and phenylacetic acid are precursors which lack toxic activity at the selected administration level, either *per se* or as any metabolic intermediate between the precursor and the final compound. Determination of whether precursors of phenylacetylglutamine, phenylacetylisoglutamine, and phenylacetic acid are pharmaceutically acceptable can be achieved by application of methods known to those of skill in the art. A preferred precursor of phenylacetylglutamine and phenylacetylisoglutamine is 3-phenylacetyl-amino-2,6-piperidinedione. A preferred precursor of phenylacetic acid for use in the present invention is phenylbutyrate, the structure of which is as follows:

phenylbutyrate



Isoglutamine can optionally be used in the present compositions. Isoglutamine can be extracted from natural body fluids or can be prepared synthetically. For pharmaceutical use, it is preferable that isoglutamine be prepared synthetically. The structural formula of isoglutamine is:

isoglutamine



One or more compounds of Formulas I, III, or IV, and optionally isoglutamine, are then combined with an appropriate carrier, diluent, or excipient to prepare a pharmaceutical composition for administration to a patient. The composition should comprise an effective amount of each of the one or more compounds of Formulas I, III, and IV, and optionally isoglutamine, used therein. An "effective amount" of a compound of the present invention is an amount capable of alleviating or preventing hypercholesterolemia when administered by one skilled in the art according to the methods of the present invention. The effective amount of a compound in a pharmaceutical composition of the present invention can be varied depending upon the requirements of the patient, the severity of the condition being treated, and the activity of the compound being employed. The determination of optimum dosages for a particular situation is within the skill of the art.

Typical dosages of the compounds of the present invention are in the range of from about 20 mg/kg/day to 2500 mg/kg/day for human patients. Preferred dosages are in the range of 30 mg/kg/day to 200 mg/kg/day. A typical dosage is about 100 mg/kg/day.

The composition can be prepared for administration via a variety of routes, including oral, sublingual, rectal, transdermal, subcutaneous, intravenous, intramuscular, and intranasal. Preferably, the route of administration is oral, rectal, or intravenous.

Pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention can be prepared using techniques and ingredients known to those skilled in the art, examples of which are given in the following paragraphs. A pharmaceutical composition of the present invention can comprise one or more ingredients, other than phenylacetic acid and related compounds,
5 for use as a carrier, diluent, or excipient.

Ingredients that can be used as carriers, diluents, or excipients in the present invention include, but are not limited to, solvents such as water, alcohol, ether, glycerin, oils, and soaps; ointment bases such as hard, soft, or liquid paraffin; emulsifiers such as lanolin, petrolatum, bentonite, magnesium aluminum silicate, gelatin, acacia,
10 methylcellulose, pectin, tragacanth, sodium lauryl sulfate, benzalkonium chloride, and polyethylene glycol 400 monostearate; aqueous gel formers such as acacia, cellulose, chondrus, gelatin, gelatinized starch, and tragacanth; and paste formers such as glycogelatin, paraffin, and starch.

For solid compositions, ingredients that can be used as carriers, diluents, or
15 excipients include, but are not limited to, encapsulants such as hard gelatin or soft gelatin; diluents such as dextrin, lactose, salt, and starch; lubricants such as liquid paraffin, stearic acid, and talc; coatings such as sucrose syrup, starch suspensions, calcium carbonate, magnesium carbonate, cellulose and cellulose derivatives, including cellulose acetate phthalate; lozenge formers such as sugar, gum, and gelatin; and suppository formers such
20 as theobroma oil.

If the composition is intended for oral administration, it can be formulated as a tablet, capsule, powder, or elixir, among others. Powders and tablets preferably contain between about 5 to about 70% by weight of the active ingredient. Suitable carriers are magnesium carbonate, magnesium stearate, talc, lactose, sugar, pectin, dextrin, starch,
25 tragacanth, methyl cellulose, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, a low-melting wax, cocoa butter, and the like.

The term "formulation" or "preparation" is intended to include the formulation of the active compound with encapsulating material as a carrier providing a capsule in which the active component (with or without other carriers) is surrounded by a carrier, which is thus in association with it. In a similar manner, cachets are also included.

5 Tablets, powders, cachets, and capsules can be used as solid dosage forms suitable for oral administration.

Liquid form preparations include solutions suitable for oral administration, or suspensions and emulsions suitable for oral administration. Aqueous solutions for oral administration can be prepared by dissolving the active compound in water and adding
10 suitable flavorants, coloring agents, stabilizers, and thickening agents as desired.

Aqueous suspensions for oral use can be made by dispersing the finely divided active component in water together with a viscous material such as natural or synthetic gums, resins, methyl cellulose, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, and other suspending agents known to the pharmaceutical formulation art.

15 Preferably, the pharmaceutical preparation is in unit dosage form. In such form, the preparation is divided into unit doses containing appropriate quantities of the active component. The unit dosage form can be a packaged preparation, for example, packeted tablets, capsules, and powders in vials or ampoules. The unit dosage form can also be a capsule, cachet, or tablet itself, or it can be the appropriate number of any of these
20 packaged forms.

If the composition is intended for rectal administration, it can be formulated as a suppository. If the composition is intended for intravenous administration, it can be formulated as an intravenous solution in isotonic saline or water, provided the solution is approximately isotonic to blood and at a similar pH. It will be clear to one skilled in the
25 art that the formulations should be made sterile.

B. Method of Administration of Pharmaceutical Compositions

A pharmaceutical composition of the present invention can be administered via whatever route is appropriate for its formulation described above. If the composition is
30 formulated as a tablet or capsule, 1 to 5 tablets or capsules each containing from 1 mg to

1000 mg of phenylacetic acid or related compound can be administered orally 1 to 8 times per day. If formulated as a powder or elixir, 5 mL to 50 mL of elixir or solvent containing from 1 mg to 1000 mg of phenylacetic acid or related compound can be administered orally 1 to 8 times per day.

5 If formulated as a suppository, one suppository containing from 1 to 1000 mg of phenylacetic acid or related compound can be administered rectally 1 to 8 times per day.

If formulated as an intravenous solution, 1 mL to 80 mL of solution containing 1 mg to 150 mg of phenylacetic acid or related compound can be administered for a period of from 1 min to 240 min, 1 to 8 times per day.

10 The duration of the therapeutic regimen may be for only so much time as is required for alleviation of hypercholesterolemia, if phenylacetic acid or related compound is administered for treatment of the condition. Alternatively, if phenylacetic acid or related compound is administered as a prophylactic to prevent the occurrence of hypercholesterolemia, the duration of the therapeutic regimen may be for any length of
15 time recommended by the attending physician.

The following example is included to demonstrate preferred embodiments of the invention. It should be appreciated by those of skill in the art that the techniques disclosed in the example which follows represent techniques discovered by the inventor
20 to function well in the practice of the invention, and thus can be considered to constitute preferred modes for its practice. However, those of skill in the art should, in light of the present disclosure, appreciate that many changes can be made in the specific embodiments which are disclosed and still obtain a like or similar result without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention.

25

Example

Lowering LDL cholesterol and triglyceride levels

A patient had pretreatment serum cholesterol of 231 mg/dL and triglycerides of 275 mg/dL. For approximately seven weeks, the patient received a treatment comprising
30 intravenous infusions of compounds termed A10 (a 1:4 mixture of the sodium salts of

phenylacetylisoglutamine and phenylacetylglutamine) and AS2-1 (a 1:4 by mass mixture of the sodium salts of phenylacetylglutamine and phenylacetic acid). Both A10 and AS2-1 were formulated as solutions in sterile water with concentrations of 80 mg/mL. No other ingredients were used. A10 was administered twice daily for 2 h at a flow rate of 250 mL/h, providing a daily dosage of 0.43 g/kg/day. AS2-1 was administered twice daily for 80 min at a flow rate of 150 mL/h, providing a daily dosage of 0.17 g/kg/day. The patient also suffered from adenocarcinoma of the prostate, lupus erythematosus, post-bypass coronary artery disease, and gout in addition to hypercholesterolemia.

At the completion of treatment, the patient had a cholesterol level of 175 mg/dL (a decrease of 24%) and triglycerides of 113 mg/dL (a decrease of 59%), with no observed side effects other than increases in lactic dehydrogenase, SGOT, and SGPT levels. Also, improvement in the adenocarcinoma of the prostate was observed by MRI of the prostate and pelvis.

All of the compositions and methods disclosed and claimed herein can be made and executed without undue experimentation in light of the present disclosure. While the compositions and methods of this invention have been described in terms of preferred embodiments, it will be apparent to those of skill in the art that variations can be applied to the compositions and methods and in the steps or in the sequence of steps of the method described herein without departing from the concept, spirit and scope of the invention. More specifically, it will be apparent that certain agents which are both chemically and physiologically related can be substituted for the agents described herein while the same or similar results would be achieved. All such similar substitutes and modifications apparent to those skilled in the art are deemed to be within the spirit, scope and concept of the invention as defined by the appended claims.

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation	Minimum	Maximum
Age	34.2	10.5	22	55
Gender	0.5	0.5	0	1
Marital Status	0.6	0.5	0	1
Education	12.5	1.5	10	16
Income	3500	1500	1000	8000
Health	0.8	0.2	0	1
Stress	4.5	1.5	1	7
Depression	2.5	1.5	0	5
Life Satisfaction	5.5	1.5	1	9
Work Satisfaction	4.0	1.5	1	7
Family Satisfaction	5.0	1.5	1	7
Community Satisfaction	4.5	1.5	1	7
Overall Satisfaction	4.8	1.5	1	7

5 administering a composition comprising a therapeutically-effective amount of a
compound of either Formula I:

10



Formula III:

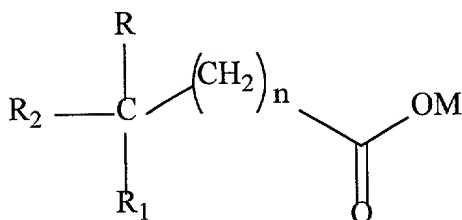
20



wherein R and R₁ are independently selected from the group consisting of H,
lower alkoxy (C₁₋₆), or lower alkyl (C₁₋₆); R₂ is selected from the group
consisting of aryl (C₆₋₁₂) and substituted aryl; M is hydrogen, sodium,
potassium, ammonium, diethanolamine, cyclohexylamine, a naturally-
occurring amino acid of MW less than 500 kD, lower alkyl (C₁₋₆),
cycloalkyl, or aryl (C₆₋₁₂); and n is 0-5;

or Formula IV:

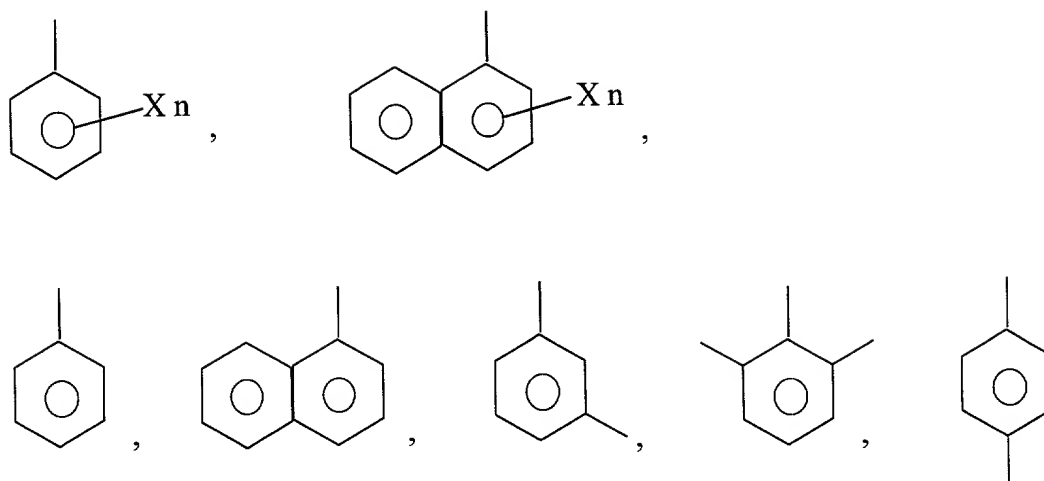
Formula IV



wherein R and R₁ are independently selected from the group consisting of H,
lower alkoxy (C₁₋₆), or lower alkyl (C₁₋₆); R₂ is selected from the group
consisting of aryl (C₆₋₁₂) and substituted aryl; M is hydrogen, sodium,
potassium, ammonium, diethanolamine, cyclohexylamine, a naturally-
occurring amino acid of MW less than 500 kD, lower alkyl (C₁₋₆),
cycloalkyl, or aryl (C₆₋₁₂); and n is 0-5.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein in said composition M is hydrogen, potassium or sodium; n is 0-2; R and R₁ are independently selected from the group consisting of H and C₃H₇; R₁ is selected from the group consisting of H, CH₃, CH₃-O-, C₂H₅, and C₃H₇; and R₂ is an aryl (C₆₋₁₂) or a substituted aryl selected from the group consisting of Formula II:

Formula II



, wherein X is a halogen, lower alkyl (C_{1-6}), lower alkoxy (C_{1-6}), cycloalkyl, cycloalkoxy, aryl (C_{6-12}), substituted aryl or hydroxy and n is 0, 1, 2, 3, or

5

4.

3. The method of claim 2, wherein said therapeutically-effective amount is from 20 mg/kg/day to 2500 mg/kg/day.

10

4. The method of claim 1, wherein said composition further comprises at least one pharmaceutically-acceptable carrier, diluent, or excipient.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein said composition comprises effective amounts of two or more compounds selected from Formulas I, III, or IV.

15

6. The method of claim 2, wherein said composition comprises effective amounts of two or more compounds selected from Formulas I, III, or IV.

20

7. The method of claim 6, wherein said therapeutically-effective amount is from 20 mg/kg/day to 2500 mg/kg/day.

8. The method of claim 2, wherein said composition further comprises at least one pharmaceutically-active carrier, diluent, or excipient.

5 9. The method of claim 2, wherein said composition comprises an effective amount of two or more compounds selected from the group consisting of phenylacetic acid, pharmaceutically-acceptable salts thereof, pharmaceutically-acceptable precursors thereof, and pharmaceutically-acceptable analogs thereof.

10 10. The method of claim 6, wherein said compounds are phenylacetylglutamine and phenylacetic acid or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

11. The method of claim 10, wherein said phenylacetylglutamine and phenylacetic acid are present in a 1:4 ratio.

15 12. The method of claim 10, wherein the phenylacetylglutamine is L-phenylacetylglutamine.

20 13. The method of claim 6, wherein said compounds are phenylacetylglutamine and iso-phenylacetylglutamine or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein the molar ratio of phenylacetylglutamine to iso-phenylacetylglutamine is 4 to 1.

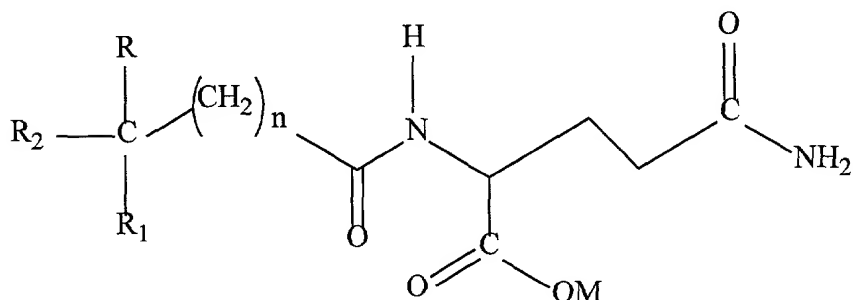
25 15. The method of claim 13, wherein said compounds are L-phenylacetylglutamine and L-iso-phenylacetylglutamine.

30 16. The method of claim 2, wherein said composition comprises an effective amount of phenylbutyric acid, phenylbutylglutamine, isophenylbutylglutamine or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof.

17. A pharmaceutical composition for the treatment or inhibition of hypercholesterolemia or hypertriglyceridemia, comprising:
a therapeutically-effective amount of a compound of either Formula I:

5

Formula I

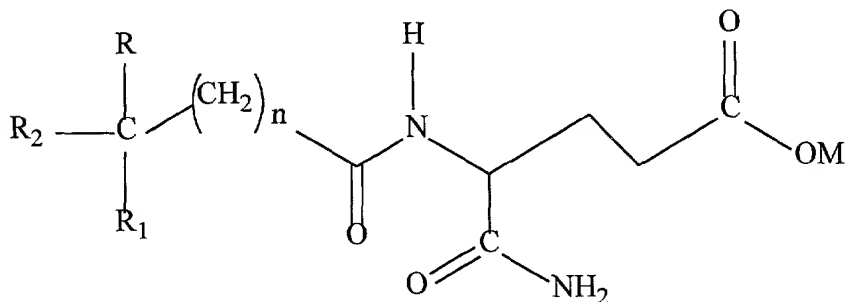


10 wherein R and R₁ are independently selected from the group consisting of H, lower alkoxy (C₁₋₆), or lower alkyl (C₁₋₆); R₂ is selected from the group consisting of aryl (C₆₋₁₂) and substituted aryl; M is hydrogen, sodium, potassium, ammonium, diethanolamine, cyclohexylamine, a naturally-occurring amino acid of MW less than 500 kD, lower alkyl (C₁₋₆), cycloalkyl, or aryl (C₆₋₁₂); and n is 0-5;

15

Formula III:

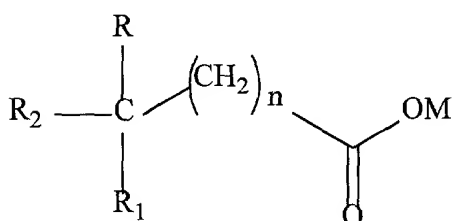
Formula III



wherein R and R₁ are independently selected from the group consisting of H,
lower alkoxy (C₁₋₆), or lower alkyl (C₁₋₆); R₂ is selected from the group
consisting of aryl (C₆₋₁₂) and substituted aryl; M is hydrogen, sodium,
potassium, ammonium, diethanolamine, cyclohexylamine, a naturally-
occurring amino acid of MW less than 500 kD, lower alkyl (C₁₋₆),
cycloalkyl, or aryl (C₆₋₁₂); and n is 0-5;

or Formula IV:

Formula IV



wherein R and R₁ are independently selected from the group consisting of H,
lower alkoxy (C₁₋₆), or lower alkyl (C₁₋₆); R₂ is selected from the group
consisting of aryl (C₆₋₁₂) and substituted aryl; M is hydrogen, sodium,
potassium, ammonium, diethanolamine, cyclohexylamine, a naturally-
occurring amino acid of MW less than 500 kD, lower alkyl (C₁₋₆),
cycloalkyl, or aryl (C₆₋₁₂); and n is 0-5; and,
a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, diluent, or excipient.

18. The pharmaceutical composition of claim 17, further comprising at least one additional compound of Formula I, Formula III or Formula IV.

1000

DECLARATION

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name.

I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or the below named inventors are the original, first and joint inventors (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled **PHENYLACETIC ACID COMPOSITIONS FOR TREATING OR PREVENTING HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA**, the Specification of which:

☒
☐

is attached hereto.

was filed on _____ as Application Serial No. _____.

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose to the Patent and Trademark Office all information known to me to be material to patentability of the subject matter claimed in this application, as "materiality" is defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56.

I hereby claim priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, § 119 of any foreign application(s) for patent, United States provisional application(s), or inventor's certificate listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent, United States provisional application, or inventor's certificate having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed: **None**.

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, § 120 of any United States application(s) listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior United States application in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code, § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose all information known to me to be material to patentability of the subject matter claimed in this application, as "materiality" is defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56, which become available between the filing date of the prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application: **None**.

I hereby direct that all correspondence and telephone calls be addressed to Patricia A. Kammerer, Howrey Simon Arnold & White, LLP, 750 Bering Drive, Houston, Texas 77057-2198, (713) 787-1400.

I HEREBY DECLARE THAT ALL STATEMENTS MADE OF MY OWN KNOWLEDGE ARE TRUE AND THAT ALL STATEMENTS MADE ON INFORMATION AND BELIEF ARE BELIEVED TO BE TRUE; AND FURTHER THAT THESE STATEMENTS WERE MADE WITH THE KNOWLEDGE THAT WILLFUL FALSE STATEMENTS AND THE LIKE SO MADE ARE PUNISHABLE BY FINE OR IMPRISONMENT, OR BOTH, UNDER SECTION 1001 OF TITLE 18 OF THE UNITED STATES CODE AND THAT SUCH WILLFUL FALSE STATEMENTS MAY JEOPARDIZE THE VALIDITY OF THE APPLICATION OR ANY PATENT ISSUED THEREON.

Inventor's Full Name:	STANISLAW	R.	BURZYNSKI
Inventor's Signature:	<i>Stanislaw R. Burzynski</i>		
Country of Citizenship:	U.S.A.	Date:	<i>June 8, 2000</i>
Residence Address: (street, number, city, state, and/or country)	20 West Rivercrest Houston, Texas 77042		
Post Office Address: (if different from above)			

PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

In re Application of:
Stanislaw R. Burzynski

Serial No.:

Filed:

For: PHENYLACETIC ACID COMPOSITIONS
FOR TREATING OR PREVENTING
HYPERCHOLESTEROLEMIA

Group Art Unit:

Examiner:

Atty. Dkt. No.: BURG:046/KAM

POWER OF ATTORNEY

Assistant Commissioner for Patents
Washington, DC 20231

Sir:

The undersigned, being the inventor named in the above-identified application, hereby revokes any previous Powers of Attorney and appoints:

Patricia A. Kammerer, Reg. No. 29,775; Melinda L. Patterson, Reg. No. 33,062;
Janelle D. Waack, Reg. No. 36,300; Matthew L. Madsen, Reg. No. 45594; and
J. Paul Williamson, Reg. No. 29,600,

each an attorney or agent with the law firm of HOWREY SIMON ARNOLD & WHITE, LLP, as its attorney or agent so long as they remain with such law firm, with full power of substitution and revocation, to prosecute the application, to make alterations and amendments therein, to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office in connection therewith, and to receive any Letters Patent, and for one year after issuance of such Letters Patent to file any request for a certificate of correction that may be deemed appropriate.

Please direct all communications as follows:

Patricia A. Kammerer
HOWREY SIMON ARNOLD & WHITE, LLP
750 Bering Drive
Houston, Texas 77057-2198
(713) 787-1400

Signature: Stanislaw R. Burzynski
Name: Stanislaw R. Burzynski

Date: June 8, 2000